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SPRING PLEASURE TOURS

TO

WASHINGTON.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

THREE SPRING PLEASURE TOURS

TO

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

OVER THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

LEAVING NEW YORK 11.00 A. M. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1891,
MARCH 19TH AND APRIL 6TH, 1891, RESPECTIVELY.

LEAVING WASHINGTON 3.20 P. M. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1891,
MARCH 21ST AND APRIL 18TH, 1891, RESPECTIVELY,

COVERING A PERIOD OF THREE DAYS.

RATE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE, HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AND ALL NECESSARY EXPENSES,

$12.50.

F149
.P418

PRINTED BY

ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT

PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING PLEASURE TOURS

TO

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

VIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

To inaugurate a series of tours that would embody the greatest possible attractions, at the least possible expense consistent with the high standard of their tourist system, has been the main object of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in organizing its spring personally-conducted tours to the National Capital from New York. They offer to the people of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut so many attractive features at so moderate a round-trip rate that they must appeal to all tourists as an exceptionally favorable opportunity of "seeing" Washington thoroughly and comfortably, and under the most favorable auspices.

Thursday, February 19th, 1891,

Thursday, March 19th, 1891,

Thursday, April 16th, 1891,

are the dates selected for these tours.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, $12.50,

Include, in addition to transportation, dinner at Broad Street Station restaurant, Philadelphia, going, and supper returning, and accommodations at La Normandie, Willards, Ebbitt, or Arlington Hotels from supper February 19th, March 19th, April 16th respectively, until and including luncheon on the following Saturday.

Many things might be said in favor of these tours did space allow. They are pleasure trips in the best sense of the word. The method of traveling, the point selected, the manner of conducting the tours, all combine to give the tourist the greatest possible amount of pleasure and comfort with the minimum of expense and of the cares incident to travel. Special trains of Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Coaches are provided, in which the entire trip from New York and back is made. The tourists travel under the personal escort of the Tourist Agent and Chaperon. The Tourist Agent has entire charge of the train and all of the arrangements for the entertainment of the party *en route* and in Washington.

He will look after their comfort, and render all the aid in his power to make the trip agreeable and profitable. He will be assisted by a baggage agent, who will attend to the transfer and rooming of luggage. The Chaperon is especially charged with the care of the ladies. She will be their companion and guide, so that ladies who may be without male escort need not hesitate to join the party. This feature originated with this company, and is one which all ladies heartily appreciate. The excursion tickets, which are to be had at a rate of $12.50, will not only cover railway fare for the round trip, but meals *en route*, hotel entertainment, and in fact every item of necessary expense. The tourists need not provide themselves with any funds beyond such as they may deem necessary for street-car fare, incidentals, or chance purchases they may be inclined to make.

The best entertainment will be afforded, as the leading hotels have been selected and regular first class rates are paid, placing the tourist on an equal footing with other guests. The location of hotels, assured features of tour, list of booking offices where tickets and itineraries may be obtained and room reservations made, together with the itinerary in detail, with hours of arrival and departure, will be found at the end of this pamphlet.

For the better guidance of the tourists a short sketch of the principal places of interest in and around Washington is appended.

The National Capital.

WASHINGTON, the seat of the general government, is the handsomest city in America, and one of the most beautiful capitals of the world. Its location, on the banks of the Potomac River, surrounded by the protecting highlands of Maryland and Virginia, is picturesque; and the arrangement of the streets and avenues, the grouping of the public buildings, the large number of handsome parks and squares, and the rich profusion of trees, flowers, and shrubbery in the public grounds, give to the city a distinctive beauty and attractiveness that place it far above all other cities in the land. The plan of the city was originally designed by a French engineer, and approved by General Washington; but for many years the development was slow, the broad avenues were unadorned with buildings, and the skeleton of the present city, on account of the straggling nature of its improvements, and the great gaps between its buildings, gained the sobriquet of "the city of magnificent distances,"—a title bestowed in scorn by a sneering foreigner, but now turned into a designation of merit by the magnificence of the structures with which the "distances" are hedged. Within the last twenty years the city has developed rapidly. Millions of dollars have been appropriated by the National Government in improving and beautifying it, and with the millions more expended by private enterprise, the Capital reflects credit on the great people whose genius created and whose liberality fostered its unexampled growth.

The public edifices command the admiration of the world. They were projected with the same regard for magnitude which characterizes all the features of the Capital, and have been constructed and adorned with a hand as lavish in the expenditure of money as it is cunning in architectural skill and decorative genius.

First, among all the buildings, is

THE CAPITOL.

It is the largest and handsomest Government building on the face of the earth. The eminence, whose crest it surmounts, is many feet higher than the surrounding ground, and thus the immense proportions of the structure rise in majestic grandeur above the city. The edifice, constructed of white marble, is seven hundred and fifty-one feet long by three hundred and twenty-four feet broad, and the ground-plan covers three and one-half acres. The dome, whose apex is crowned by the bronze figure of the Goddess of Liberty, rises three hundred and ninety-seven feet above low tide in the Potomac, and those who climb to the summit will be rewarded with not only a splendid bird's-eye view of the city, but a magnificent prospect over the hills and valleys of Virginia and Maryland. The main divisions of the building are the rotunda, the Senate chamber, and the hall of the House of Representatives, with the lesser chamber of the Supreme Court, Statuary Hall, the President's Room, the Marble Room, and the various apartments devoted to business purposes. Great porticos, supported by lofty columns, adorn both the east and west fronts. The grand stairways leading from the porticos to the pavement beneath are made to serve a great purpose in the decoration, and the most notable groups of allegorical statuary adorn the pediments and buttresses. The great bronze doors hang in the doorway leading from the grand portico to the rotunda. These are famous works of art, and their panels portray by figures in relief the principal events in the life of Columbus.

The rotunda is an imposing apartment. Its encircling walls are embellished with paintings illustrative of the chief events in the history of America; while the canopy, one hundred and eighty feet above the floor, is illumined with a series of allegorical groups representing the progress of civilization. Statuary Hall contains a collection of statues of the prominent soldiers, jurists, or statesmen of each State. The hall of Representatives in the south and the Senate chamber in the north wing are both magnificent rooms. The Marble Room and the President's Room, in the rear of the Senate chamber, are remarkably beautiful, both in architectural finish and interior decoration. The Supreme Court room is notable as the judgment-seat of the highest tribunal in the land. It is open during the day. The justices, in their silken gowns, and the dignified air which pervades the whole apartment, make the visitor feel that he is in the august presence of personified justice.

Grand stairways lead from the several stories of the building, all of which bear striking decorations. The corridors and ceilings are celebrated for the frescoes with which they are illuminated; and, in fact, the entire building is stored with treasures of brush and chisel, which command the attention and compel the admiration of even the most careless sightseer.

The Capitol Park contains about fifty acres. It is planted in handsome trees, ornamented with parterres of flowers, and laid out in broad walks. Fountains throw up wreaths of silver spray, and magnificent lamps combine utility with beauty. Notable statues in the Capitol grounds are the colossal statue of Washington, in the east park, and the heroic bronze statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, at the foot of the staircase of the west portico.

The Capitol is open every day except Sunday. During sessions of Congress the public galleries of both Senate and House are open to visitors. Business commences at noon of each day and continues until late in the afternoon.

The Executive Mansion,

popularly known as the White House, is located at the western end of Pennsylvania Avenue, the grand boulevard of the city. The building is one hundred and seventy by eighty-six feet, built of freestone painted white, two stories high, with high porticos on the north and south fronts. The grounds are extensive, stretching to Pennsylvania Avenue on the north, and to the Washington Monument and river on the south. The East Room, Blue Room, and State Dining-Room, all handsomely furnished, and ornamented with portraits of the presidents and their wives, are open to public inspection. In the Blue Room the public and private receptions are held. The conservatories contain a large collection of rare plants and beautiful flowers.

The Treasury Department

is a large and imposing granite structure, situated on Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, adjoining the President's grounds. It is the great storehouse of the nation's money. The office of the Secretary of the Treasury is a very handsome apartment. The cash-room is not only a beautiful, but a very fascinating chamber, as within the walls all the coin and currency of the country are handled. Visitors are admitted to the gallery. The strong boxes or vaults, and the redemption division, where worn-out and disabled currency is counted and canceled, may be visited on a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury. Visitors admitted 9.30 to 2.30.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, although under control of the Secretary of the Treasury, occupies a separate building on the Mall south of the Treasury, near the Washington Monument. The process of engraving and printing the notes and bonds may be seen here. Visitors admitted 9.30 to 4.30 P. M.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The immense building, rising five stories above the street, and surmounted by a mansard roof, which bounds the President's grounds on the west, is devoted to the State, War, and Navy Departments. It is one of the newest of the public edifices, as well as one of the finest. The architecture of the building is much admired, as it represents an effective blending of the ancient with the modern. The Department of State occupies the southern wing. The interior decoration of the apartments is very elegant—the handsomest being the suite used by the Secretary of State and his assistants, and the diplomatic reception-room. The Library, in the third story, contains a magnificent collection of works relating to statecraft. It also contains the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, and the desk upon which it was written; General Washington's sword, and his commission as commander-in-chief; and various other relics of historical value; the original rolls of the law, the treaties, and other documents relating to the consular and diplomatic service of the Government. Open from 9.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M., except Thursdays.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The north wing of this building furnishes the quarters of the War Department. It contains the headquarters of the Army and the office of the Secretary of War, with their administrative bureaus. A very interesting collection of the portraits of distinguished generals will be found in the Army Headquarters and the apartments of the Secretary. The most interesting feature of the War Department to the general visitor is the Ordnance Museum, in the Winder building, just across Seventeenth Street, opposite the Department proper. This annex contains the records and archives relating to the late war. The flag-room contains a collection of battle-torn and bullet-riddled flags used on both sides in the war.

The exhibit of arms and accoutrements is also large and interesting. Some very old pieces of ordnance are shown side by side with the examples of latest invention. The office of the Signal Service is also here; and one may see the working of the instruments employed in various meteorological observations. Open 9 to 2.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This department occupies the south half of the east wing of the main building. The offices of the Secretary of the Navy and his assistants are strikingly handsome. The library is also noticeable for the style of its decoration. The Hydrographic Office, containing the largest chart printing press in the United States, is located here, as is also the office of the Nautical Almanac. The grand stairways leading from attic to basement are wonderful pieces of workmanship. Open 9 to 2.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The principal branches of the Interior Department are patents and pensions. The Patent Office is an immense pile of granite covering two squares, extending from Seventh Street to Ninth, and F to G. The building is one of the handsomest of all the public offices, and is excellently arranged. The chief interest attaches to the museum of models, in which there is a model of every machine or device ever patented in the United States. An interesting relic to be seen here is the original printing press used by Benjamin Franklin. Open 9 to 2.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Pension building was dedicated to public uses on the 4th of March, 1885, when the grand ball in honor of the inauguration of President Cleveland was held within its spacious walls. It is the latest acquisition to the number of public buildings, and differs from the others in its simplicity as well as in the materials used—

IVES

brick, terra-cotta, and iron. It is a very large structure, covering two acres, and three stories in height. The enormous business of the Pension Office is transacted in its numerous offices.

The Post-Office Department.

The general Post-Office building is located on F Street, just opposite the Patent Office. It is an imposing granite building of the Corinthian style of architecture. One can get a very good idea of how the vast business of the Post-Office is conducted, and may also visit the Dead-Letter Office on a permit from the Postmaster-General or his chief clerk. A number of objects of interest may be seen, among others the book of accounts kept by Benjamin Franklin, first Postmaster-General of the Colonies. Open 9 to 2.

The Smithsonian Institution.

The Smithsonian building is the most picturesque structure in the Capital. It is built of red freestone, of Norman architecture, and is overtopped by towers and turrets of varying styles and heights. The surrounding grounds embrace about fifty acres, beautifully laid out in walks, drives, and flower-beds, and planted in one hundred and fifty varieties of trees. The institution was founded and endowed by James Smithson, an Englishman, for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It contains many valuable scientific specimens, which will prove very interesting to the visitor. A bronze statue of Professor Joseph Henry, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, stands a short distance north of the building. Open 9 to 4.

The National Museum.

The National Museum building is a very beautiful structure, of a pleasing order of architecture, situated in the Smithsonian grounds. It is one of the most attractive buildings in the city, as

it contains a vast collection of objects of recognized interest to every one. The collection includes specimens of pottery, ceramics, and textiles drawn from all quarters of the globe and representing all stages of civilization. The ethnological, metallurgical, and geological exhibition is large and complete; a rare collection of fossils, mammals, insects, and antiquities; a materia medica and food exhibit; and an extensive range of specimens of boats, costumes, and implements relating to fisheries form a part of the enormous display of instructive objects. The United States Centennial exhibit, the domestic relics of General Washington, donations to the United States by foreign governments, and trophies of all the United States exploring expeditions are also kept here. Open 9 to 4.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Directly west of the Smithsonian are the grounds and building of the Department of Agriculture. The grounds are laid out with a view to the combination of beauty with utility, as the collection of plants embraces sixteen hundred varieties. The experimental grounds cover about ten acres. The museum, within the building, shows a complete exhibition of the agricultural, horticultural, pomological, and botanical productions of the country. There is also a large number of miscellaneous specimens; and the entomological department is complete. On the west of the main building are the plant-houses, devoted to plants and shrubs of tropical growth. Open 9 to 4.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

The building occupied by the Fish Commission is situated at the northwest corner of Sixth and B Streets. It affords illustrations of fish-hatching stations, models of fish-ways, and the appliances used in the hatching and distribution of fish. The aquarium also contains some fine specimens of fish. The carp-ponds for the propagation of carp and other varieties of the finny family are situated near the Washington Monument, where may also be seen a magnificent display of aquatic plants.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

This is one of the foremost astronomical establishments of the world. It is situated at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, on the banks of the Potomac. The chronometer-room contains all the chronometers used in the navy, as well as the apparatus which regulates the standard time of the country. The astronomical instruments are numerous—the chief one being the great equatorial, one of the largest telescopes in the world. Visitors are admitted freely by day, but the number of night visitors is restricted by reason of interference with astronomical work.

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

The Army Medical Museum is located in the new Medical Library building in the Smithsonian grounds, near the National Museum. The museum contains a large variety of models, bones, &c., illustrating the effects of gunshot wounds and other accidents of war. Open 9 to 4.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

are situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, and at the western base of Capitol Hill. The grounds comprise ten acres, and are adorned with trees and shrubs of every clime. The conservatory contains a rare collection of tropical plants.

THE BARRACKS,

located on the southernmost point of land in the city, at the foot of Four and One-half Street, presents the destination for a pleasant drive, and is connected with many historical associations. The old Penitentiary, rendered famous by the prominent part it played in the assassination trials, stands here. Under one of its cells the body of Booth was for some time buried. It was formerly known as the Arsenal, and was then the storehouse of the Government's ammunition. Guard mount daily at 9 A. M.

NAVY YARD.

Open 7 to 5. Very little work of construction is done at the Navy Yard at present, but the big guns receive there a final test, and a visit cannot fail to be interesting.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

Though not a public institution, in the sense of being under the patronage of the Government, the Corcoran Art Gallery is one of the most interesting institutions of Washington. It stands on Pennsylvania Avenue, at the corner of Seventeenth Street. It was the free gift to the public of that eminent philanthropist, the late William W. Corcoran. The collection of paintings, sculpture, and bronzes is very large, embracing the works of some of the most eminent artists of the world. Free admission is granted on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE MONUMENTS OF THE CAPITAL.

The monuments of the Capital constitute a collection of memorial tributes in marble and bronze unsurpassed in the world. First, among all, is

The Washington Monument, situated on the crest of a slight eminence in the open grounds to the south of the Executive Mansion. It is a plain granite shaft or obelisk, rising to the height of five hundred and fifty-five feet, and is the loftiest memorial shaft now in existence. The interior is fitted with an iron stairway of nine hundred steps, and a passenger elevator, by which the ascent may be made. A magnificent view is outspread from the summit on a clear day.

Equestrian Statue of Washington, by Clark Mills, Washington Circle, Twenty-third Street West, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues. Cast from guns donated by Congress. Represents Washington at the battle of Princeton.

Equestrian Statue of General Scott, in bronze, Scott Square, intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Avenues. Cast from cannon captured by General Scott in the Mexican war.

Equestrian Statue of General Jackson, in bronze, Lafayette Square, opposite Executive Mansion.

Equestrian Statue of General McPherson, in bronze, McPherson Square, Vermont Avenue, between I and K Streets. Erected to the memory of General J. B. McPherson, killed near Atlanta, 1864.

Equestrian Statue of General Greene, in bronze, Greene Square, intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues. Erected to the memory of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

Equestrian Statue of General Thomas, in bronze, Thomas Circle, intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues. Erected to the memory of General George H. Thomas.

Colossal Bronze Statue of Commodore Farragut, Farragut Square, Connecticut Avenue, between I and K Streets.

Heroic Bronze Statue of General Rawlins, Rawlins Square, New York Avenue, southwest of the State Department.

Heroic Bronze Statue of Admiral Dupont, Dupont Circle, intersection of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire Avenues.

Bronze Group—"Emancipation," Lincoln Square, East Capital Street, one mile east of the Capitol. Represents Abraham Lincoln bestowing freedom on the slaves.

Naval Monument, or Monument of Peace, marble, Pennsylvania Avenue, western base of Capitol Hill. Erected to the memory of officers, seamen, and marines who fell in the late war.

Bronze Statue of Martin Luther, Luther Place, near Thomas Circle.

Bronze Statue of President Garfield, Maryland Avenue, southwest base of Capitol Park.

Each one of these statues forms the central feature of the park, square, or circle in which it stands.

The Suburbs of Washington.

Georgetown,

Or West Washington, is separated from the main city by Rock Creek. It is a pretty section of the metropolis, and from its heights many picturesque views of the Potomac and the Capital may be enjoyed. Oak Hill Cemetery, one of the most beautiful cities of the dead in the country, is located here.

Arlington,

Formerly the home of the Lees, is situated on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, on high ground, commanding an extensive view in every direction. The mansion is a grand example of the homestead of an old Virginia family. The grounds are now dedicated to the purposes of a national cemetery, which contains the ashes of sixteen thousand soldiers. The road to Arlington leads over the Aqueduct Bridge (so called from the fact that it supports the pipes of the city's water supply), and by Fort Meyer, the only garrisoned post in the vicinity of the Capital.

Great Falls of the Potomac.

An excursion to this point is one of the pleasantest to be enjoyed in the environs of Washington. The city reservoir is located here.

The drive leads through the most aristocratic portion of the city and suburbs, as well as the most picturesque portion of the surrounding country.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home affords another beautiful drive. The buildings are solid and substantial, and the park one of the handsomest in the country. A magnificent view of the city and its surroundings may be enjoyed from the heights about the Soldiers' Home. A large number of veterans find a home within its gates. It has been the favorite summer resort of some of the Presidents.

MOUNT VERNON.

No trip to Washington is complete unless it is extended to Mount Vernon, the home of the Father of his Country. The mansion is located on the banks of the Potomac, fifteen miles from Washington. It is built of wood, and under the fostering care of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association it remains, in all its appointments, just as it was when occupied by General Washington. The tomb is on the way from the landing to the house. The trip down the river is very interesting. The quaint old town of Alexandria, Fort Foote, and Fort Washington may be seen from the deck of the steamer. The steamer "Charles Macalester" will leave wharf foot of Seventh Street at 3.00 P. M. Fridays, February 20th, March 20th, and April 17th, 1891, and return at 6.30 P. M.

The foregoing sketch embraces the principal points of interest in and around the National Capital. Others there are which could not be noticed in such a bare outline. They will, however, suggest themselves or be in some way brought to the attention of the visitor. Many days may be passed in visiting the attractive places, all of which are inseparably connected with the history of the Republic, and the visitor will conclude his tour a wiser citizen and a prouder American.

LOCATION OF HOTELS.

LA NORMANDIE. West End. Corner I and Fifteenth Streets. Within one square of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue street car line.

WILLARDS. On Pennsylvania Avenue, corner Fourteenth Street. Passed by all Pennsylvania Avenue street car and Herdic lines.

THE EBBITT. Corner F and Fourteenth Streets. Within one square of Pennsylvania Avenue. Passed by F street cars.

THE ARLINGTON. West End. Corner Vermont Avenue and H Street. Within one square of Pennsylvania Avenue street car lines. Passed by F street car and Herdic lines.

ASSURED FEATURES OF TOUR.

Special train of Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Coaches. Dinner at Broad Street Station restaurant going, and supper returning, with ample time allowed. Hotels to be used in Washington, La Normandie, Willards, the National, and the Arlington. A Tourist Agent, an experienced lady as Chaperon, and a baggage-master for the benefit of those taking trunks to accompany the tour.

The services of special guides in the Capitol Building to be placed at the disposal of the party.

The Naval Observatory to be open for the benefit of those desiring to visit it. Corcoran Art Gallery free to the public Saturday. A special introduction to the President on occasion of general public reception at the White House Saturday.

A side-trip, at an additional rate of seventy-five cents, to Mt. Vernon, on steamer "Charles Macalester," Captain L. L. Blake in command, at 3.00 P. M. Fridays, February 20th, March 20th, and April 17th.

A return to Jersey City in ample time to connect with suburban theatre trains.

BOOKING OFFICES FOR TOUR.

Ticket office, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at No. 849 Broadway, near Fourteenth Street, New York. Ticket office, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 1 Astor House and 435 Broadway. Ticket office, Brooklyn Annex, adjoining Fulton Street Ferry, Brooklyn, terminus street car lines and elevated railroads, open daily. Office, New York Transfer Company, No. 860 Fulton Street, corner of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Ticket office at Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Station, Jersey City, New Jersey. Ticket office, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 789 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.

For those desiring choice of rooms at hotels an early application is advised.

The amount paid for tickets purchased in advance but not used will be cheerfully and promptly refunded, provided tickets are returned not later than one day prior to departure of tour. For itineraries or any further information regarding tour, call at any of the above-mentioned offices, or address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 849 Broadway, New York.

Tourist Agents:

W. W. LORD, JR.,
COLIN STUDDS,
J. P. McWILLIAMS,
THOS. PURDY.

Chaperons:

MRS. H. F. BENDER,
MISS E. C. BINGHAM.

J. R. WOOD,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

GEO. W. BOYD,
Asst. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ITINERARY.

Thursday, February 19th, March 19th, and April 16th, 1891, respectively.

Leave Brooklyn, via Annex	10.30 A. M.
Leave New York	11.00 "
Leave Jersey City	11.15 "
Leave Newark, Market Street	11.29 "
Leave Elizabeth	11.38 "
Leave New Brunswick	11.59 "
Arrive Philadelphia	1.20 P. M.

Dinner at Pennsylvania Railroad restaurant, Broad Street Station.

Leave Philadelphia	2.00 P. M.
Arrive Washington	5.20 "

Friday, February 20th, March 20th, and April 17th, 1891, respectively.

A day at the National Capital. Visit to the Capital at 9.00 A. M., and tour of the building under escort of special guides.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the Tomb of Washington, the steamer "Charles Macalester," Captain L. L. Blake in command, will leave wharf foot of Seventh Street at 3.00 P. M.,

returning tourists to Washington by 6.30 P. M. Fare for the round trip, seventy-five cents. Tickets to be had at hotel offices or at purser's office on board boat.

Saturday, February 21st, March 21st, April 18th, 1891, respectively.

Visit to the White House in the forenoon, with special introduction to the President on occasion of general public reception.

Leave Washington from passenger station Pennsylvania Railroad . . . . . 3.20 P. M.
Arrive Philadelphia . . . . . 6.40 "

Supper at Pennsylvania Railroad restaurant, Broad Street Station.

Leave Philadelphia . . . . . 8.00 P. M.

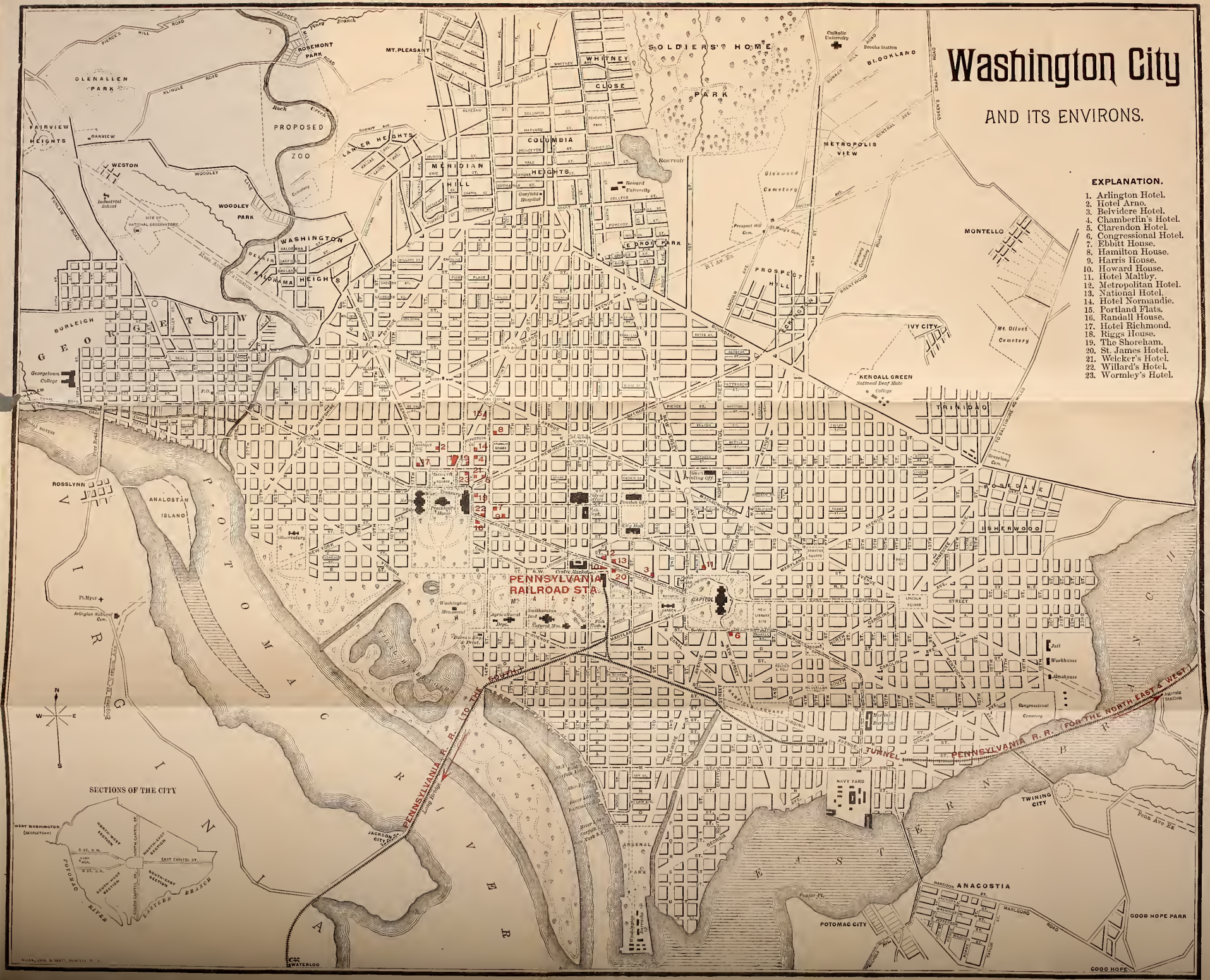
Stopping at New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark.

Arrive New York . . . . . 10.15 P. M.
Arrive Brooklyn . . . . . 10.45 "

L. of C.

HOME FOR SUNDAY.

gton City
WHITNEY
AVE.
9TH
8TH
7TH
ST.
Mt. Vernon
Boat
Norfolk Line
Alex. Ferry
River Lds.
Baltimore
River
Norfolk
New York
Penn. Ave. Ex
GOOD HOPE PARK
GOOD HOPE


Washington City
AND ITS ENVIRONS.
EXPLANATION.
1. Arlington Hotel.
2. Hotel Arno.
3. Belvidere Hotel.
4. Chamberlin's Hotel.
5. Clarendon Hotel.
6. Congressional Hotel.
7. Ebbitt House.
8. Hamilton House.
9. Harris House.
10. Howard House.
11. Hotel Maltby.
12. Metropolitan Hotel.
13. National Hotel.
14. Hotel Normandie.
15. Portland Flats.
16. Randall House.
17. Hotel Richmond.
18. Riggs House.
19. The Shoreham.
20. St. James Hotel.
21. Welcker's Hotel.
22. Willard's Hotel.
23. Wormley's Hotel.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STA.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (TO THE SOUTH)
PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (FOR THE NORTH EAST & WEST)
TUNNEL
SECTIONS OF THE CITY
GEORGETOWN
WASHINGTON
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
MERIDIAN HILL
MT. PLEASANT
SOLDIERS' HOME
PROPOSED ZOO
ROSEMONT PARK
OLENALLEN PARK
FAIRVIEW HEIGHTS
WESTON
WOODLEY PARK
KALORAMA HEIGHTS
LANIER HEIGHTS
WHITNEY CLOSE PARK
LE DROIT PARK
PROSPECT HILL
METROPOLIS VIEW
MONTELLO
IVY CITY
KENDALL GREEN
TRINIDAD
ROSEDALE
ISHERWOOD
ANALOSTAN ISLAND
ROSSLYNN
CAPITOL
NAVY YARD
ARSENAL
ANACOSTIA
POTOMAC CITY
TWINING CITY
GOOD HOPE PARK
GOOD HOPE
WATERLOO
JACKSON CITY
POTOMAC RIVER
EASTERN BRANCH
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